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**REPORT  
TO THE PEOPLE**

About The

**SOUTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT**

Of

**YOUTH SERVICES**

**Grady A. Decell, Director**

**A PROGRESS REPORT**

From The

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT**

Of

**YOUTH SERVICES**

**1972**

Printed Under the Direction of the  
State Budget and Control Board

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The Honorable John C. West  
Governor of the State of South Carolina  
State House  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Governor West:

As required by the State Statutes, I am submitting the Annual Report from the Department of Youth Services. This Report outlines the operations of our Agency. Since there have been administrative, legislative, and program changes, this document elaborates upon the progress that has been made within our Agency.

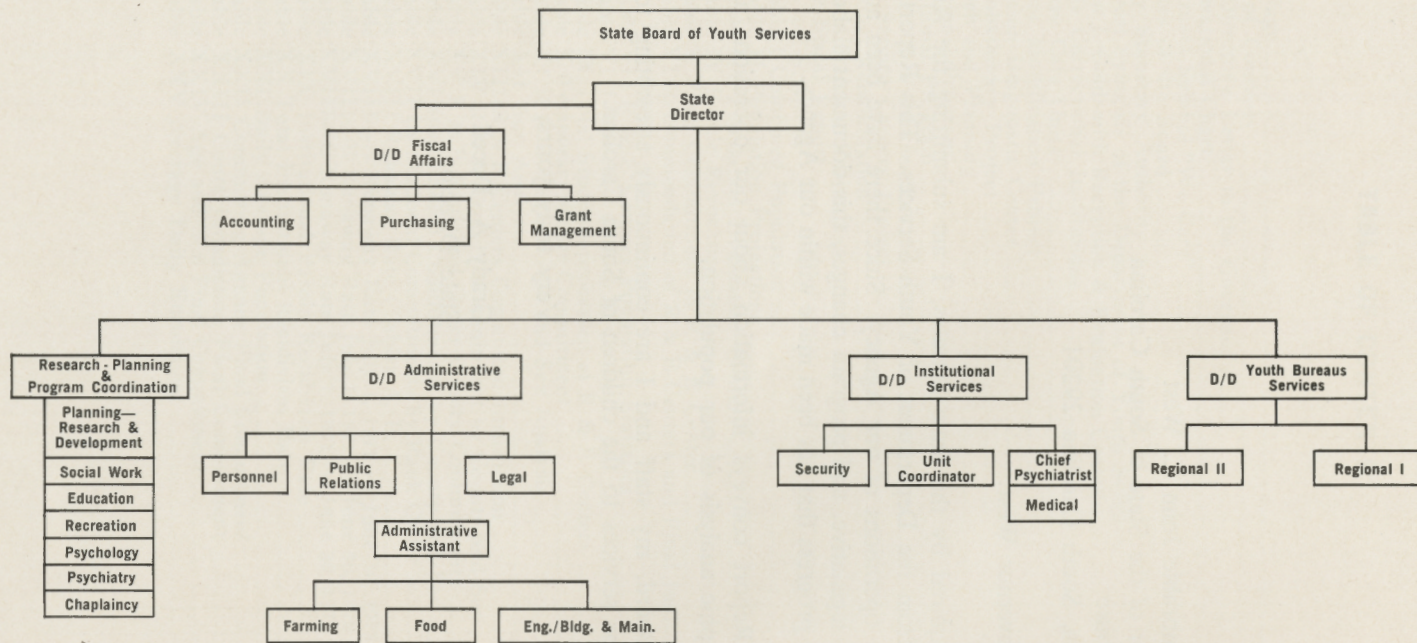
This Report conveys information about our operations and a demographic analysis of our population.

The Board, my staff and I are continuously attempting to improve our services to the children of South Carolina.

Very truly yours,

Grady A. Decell  
State Director





**WE**

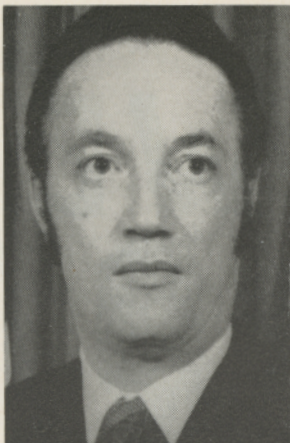


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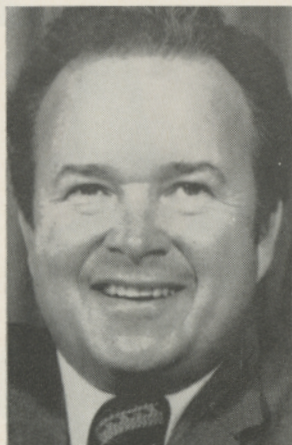
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Board Chairman  
Florence, S. C.



**Mr. E. Perry Palmer**  
Board Vice-Chairman  
Columbia, S. C.



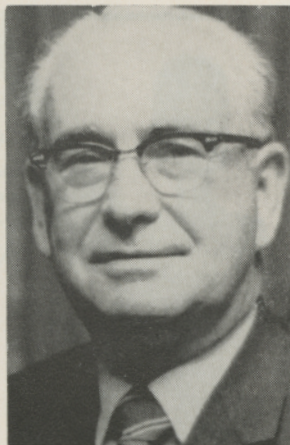
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**Mr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, III**  
Board Member  
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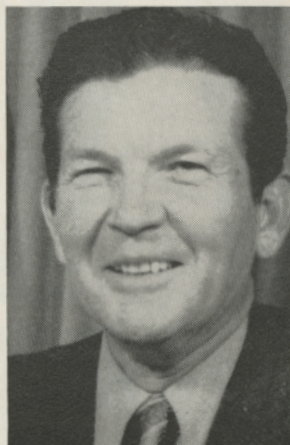
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Board Member  
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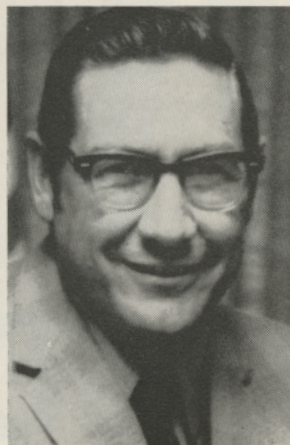
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Board Member Ex-officio  
(voting)  
Columbia, S. C.



**Dr. Charlie Williams**  
Board Member  
(designate)  
Columbia, S. C.



**Rev. H. B. Youngblood**  
Board Member Ex-officio  
(non-voting)  
Columbia, S. C.



**Mr. Grady A. Decell**  
State Director  
Columbia, S. C.



## S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

### BOARD MEMBERS

Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester,  
Board Chairman  
S. C. Department of Youth Services  
510 Camellia Circle  
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Mr. E. Perry Palmer  
Board Vice Chairman  
S. C. Department of Youth Services  
P. O. Box 586, 1401 Park Street  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Mr. John F. Henry  
Board Secretary  
S. C. Department of Youth Services  
5034 Poole Street  
North Charleston, South Carolina  
29405

Mr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, III  
Board Member  
Graystone Road  
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Mrs. Daisy D. Johnson  
Board Member  
S. C. Department of Youth Services  
S. C. State College No. 1568  
Route 1, Box 551  
Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115

Dr. Cyril B. Busbee  
Board Member  
S. C. Department of Youth Services  
State Superintendent of Education  
Room 1006, Rutledge Building  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dr. Charles G. Williams,  
Designate Member

Reverend Horace B. Youngblood  
Board Member (Non-Voting)  
S. C. Department of Youth Services  
1720 Shivers Road, P. O. Box 3188  
Columbia, South Carolina 29230

### STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR THE AGENCY

Act 386, section 55-50 of the 1962 Code of 1969 was amended by the 1972 General Assembly. This amendment created the Department of Youth Services and the Board of Youth Services as a government body. Section 55-50.3 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 of 1969 was amended to give the Board of Youth Services authority to manage, conduct and supervise all of the facilities of the Department. Section 55-55.04 of the 1962 Code created by the Act 386 of 1969 was further amended mandating that the Department of Youth Services be divided into two operating divisions. The Juvenile Correction Division provides the custodial treatment functions of the Agency while the Youth Bureau Division must coordinate with other state and local agencies and the courts in order to develop plans for facilities as may be necessary to implement an effective program of Youth Delinquency Prevention throughout the State.

The amended Act 386 of 1969 which authorizes the function of the Agency has several provisions. It requires that the Board



of Youth Services function as a Board of Trustees in operating a separate school district. The Act requires that the State Department of Education evaluate and set standards for the operation of the academic programs. The State Superintendent of Education or his designee is an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Youth Services.

This Act limits the authority of courts to only Family, Probate, County and General Sessions courts in committing a child to the Agency's facilities. No child below his seventeenth birthday or who has reached his tenth birthday may be placed in any other penal type facility except for 30 days other than those operated by the Department of Youth Services. No court can directly commit a child on an indefinite or permanent basis until it has temporarily sent him to the state operated Reception and Evaluation Center for a period not to exceed forty-five days. The staff of the Evaluation Center must not only evaluate the child in specified areas but also must recommend to the court the best type of treatment prior to final disposition of the case. This recommendation is not binding upon the court which is free to make any disposition.

Section 55-506 of this Act also mandates that the Agency shall accept on a referral basis any child sent to its Diagnostic facilities by an Agency as well as by commitment from the court.

The Act permits the Board of Youth Services to establish any other facilities in addition to the existing institutions. The 1972 General Assembly also added Section 55-50.6 in the 1962 Code as created by an Act No. 386 of 1969 to designate the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center and the Willow Lane School.

Other sections of this Act provides for the organization and operation of the Department of Placement and Aftercare, legal authority to hold in custody a committed child and sanctions against an adult who contributes to the delinquency of a child.

### **HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES**

The Constitution of the State of South Carolina provides for the establishment of a separate correctional facility for youth. During the first few years after the ratification of the present Constitution,



a farm for black boys was established in Richland County. This farm was operated and controlled by the State Penitentiary Board. Although the concept of separate programs for children was included in the Constitution, the original operation of the farm for black boys functioned as a junior penitentiary. No educational, social, recreational or treatment services were available.

In the first decade of the twentieth century the Atlantic Coastline Railroad deeded land in Florence to the State of South Carolina for the establishment of a white male institution. The operation and function of this institution paralleled the black facility which was opened in Richland County. The Boys' School in Florence was also placed under the control of the Adult Penitentiary Board.

During the middle of the second decade of the twentieth century an institution for delinquent white females was opened in Richland County on land owned by the State near the site of the black male farm. This facility was also placed under the operational control of the Adult Penitentiary Board.

None of these institutions offered adequate education, social, remedial or any other services. Both the citizens of the State and the members of the Adult Penitentiary Board viewed these institutions as the children's addition of an adult prison. No statutory limitations were placed regardless of his age or offense. No facilities were provided at this time for the custody or care for black females. They were usually incarcerated in local-government operated jails.

In 1947, as a result of interest by many concerned citizens, legislation was enacted separating the operation of the institutions for the youth from the adult penitentiary. A new Board was designated by the statutes to operate and manage these institutions. The legislation required that at least one member of the Board, who was appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, be a female. In 1950, this Board established a school for black females on land which was deeded from the black boys farm. In 1954, additional legislation created the Division of Aftercare and Placement. This Division, which was placed under the control of the Board of Juvenile Corrections, was given legal authority to release a child either under supervision or unconditionally prior to his twenty-first birthday.



The Board had the administrative control of four institutions and the Aftercare and Placement Division. Each unit operated as a separate entity administered independently by a superintendent or a supervisor who reported directly to the Board. The Board of Juvenile Corrections met once each month at which time a sizable fraction of its efforts was expended in determination of those children who could be conditionally or unconditionally released.

The Department of Juvenile Corrections thus functioned as if there were five totally separate state agencies. There was no interaction, coordination or cooperation between these separated facilities.

Although the State allocated sufficient funds for permanent improvement which included the reconstruction and renovation of physical facilities, no resources were made available for the employment of a professional staff. The educational program was separated from the mainstream of the State instructional delivery system. Unhappily, the Agency received no state funding support nor supervision for educational services.

Each school was segregated as to race and sex. As a result of exclusion from any federal aid, because of segregation, and with limited allocation of resources from the State, the level of treatment and education as well as rehabilitation services was very low. This resulted in an increasing dissatisfaction with the operation and effectiveness of the Agency by the courts and other concerned citizens.

In 1967, as a result of the expressed interest of the Governor, the Board of Juvenile Corrections appointed a State Director. Although it was proposed that he would centralize and coordinate the executive functions of the Agency, including the integration of the operating facilities and divisions, no staff or other manpower was allocated to his office.

In 1968, as a result of a class suit successfully prosecuted in federal court, all of the penal facilities including jails, Adult and Juvenile Corrections were integrated. Court ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 permitted allocation of federal funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Act.

This influx of federal funds enabled the Agency to employ specialized instructors and educational equipment and supplies as well as generating an improved and more modern instructional delivery



system. Since the average child who was committed to the Agency had major educational and learning deficits, it became incumbent upon the administrators of the Agency to furnish an entirely new type of educational approach to counteract the child's scholastic underachievement.

The federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and the Juvenile Delinquency legislation that was enacted in 1968 permitted the creation of a state law enforcement planning agency. Task forces were appointed to evaluate criminal and delinquency problems in South Carolina. During the first month of 1969, the Christian Science Monitor embarked upon a major effort to examine the status of the Juvenile Delinquency programs and institutions throughout the nation. As part of this effort, Mr. Howard James, who was the Midwestern Bureau Chief for the National Newspaper, inspected the facilities of the Department of Juvenile Corrections. During his visit to the State he was invited to meet with the task force on delinquency and with individuals who had expressed a deep concern about the day-to-day operations of the Juvenile Agency.

As a direct sequel to Mr. James' inspection and meeting with the task force, a public controversy developed surrounding alleged brutality and lack of effective treatment services within the State Department of Juvenile Corrections. This controversy culminated in a legislative investigation.

The investigation was climaxed by the expressed need for new legislation as well as additional funding to correct many deficiencies. Rather controversial legislation was enacted which terminated the old Board, appointed a new Board, mandated the operation and establishment of a Recreation and Evaluation Center, separated the Aftercare and Placement Division from the control of the Board of Juvenile Corrections, and made the Agency's educational operation a separate school district under the supervision of the Board of Education, requiring special funding from this source.

The new Board of Juvenile Corrections in 1970 appointed the present Director of the Agency. The Agency Administrators made a vigorous effort to secure the maximum amount of federal funds. This effort was quite successful.

Both the Additional State allocation of funds and all federal resources were applied to the generation of a professional treatment



program. The entire social and psychological therapeutic matrix was reformulated. Maximum effort was expended to create a modern therapeutic treatment model as a delinquency treatment and prevention technique attempting to modify the basic personality of the child.

Efforts were also made to develop a community-based program for treating the child. Maximum attempts were made to develop alternative treatment programs other than institutions for every child. The operations of the Reception and Evaluation Center were extremely gratifying and profitable. About two-thirds of all children who were temporarily committed for evaluation were successfully diverted from institutional based programs. Of these children only about 12 percent continued to commit additional delinquency acts necessitating institutional confinement. This was compared to a 20 percent failure rate by children who were released on an aftercare or parole during their first institutionalization, and 50 percent failure rate by all children who were released after their first revocation.

The most startling results of institutional treatment and community operations and diversion efforts was the fact that institutional population decreased by almost half. There were somewhat over 1,100 admissions in 1967 and a daily population of approximately 950-1,000. These figures decreased in 1972 to 529 new admissions to the operating facilities excluding the Evaluation Center. When the total individual cases were examined, it was found that more children were given services during the last years, but a much smaller number required lengthy institutionalization. There was no doubt that this new program had a major impact on the delinquency level in South Carolina.

Additional legislation enacted by the General Assembly in 1972 changed the title of the Agency to the Department of Youth Services. It also provided for the creation of two divisions:

1. Juvenile Correctional Division responsible for the treatment of institutionalized delinquents.
2. Youth Bureau Division responsible to coordinate local and state units of government and the courts in order to implement an effective program for youth delinquency prevention throughout the State of South Carolina. This legislation mandates that the Department of Youth Services formulate programs



and establish facilities to provide realistic resources to treat children who showed propensity for delinquent behavior.

The 1972 General Assembly also authorized sale of bonds and of farmland in order to move the South Carolina School for Boys to a site other than Florence, South Carolina.

The Department of Youth Services has made significant progress as measured by the decreased institutional population and subjective and objective evaluation of the professional, social, psychological, and educational program in treatment of delinquency in South Carolina during the last few years. The General Assembly has allocated additional funds which combined with special federal grants has enabled the Agency to make rapid progress in the treatment of the delinquent child. Yet, this is only a preview of a vastly greater service to the behaviorally disturbed child which will rapidly be realized.

As the Agency implements its new mandate to prevent as well as to treat delinquency, it is expected that many children will be treated in a nonresidential community sector. (A pilot nonresidential program was established in 1971 in Charleston utilizing federal funds. A nonresidential Diagnostic Center which also offered therapy was initiated.) These services have increased to the point that a mobile outreach team of diagnostic and treatment specialists now make visits to Dorchester and Berkeley counties. The first satellitic group home, the forerunner of a series of community based foster or group homes was established in Columbia. These group homes serve as a laboratory which offers an alternative treatment modality between aftercare, institutions or the child's natural home.

Long range plans include a system of regional youth centers coupled with Youth Bureau Operational offices, group homes, day and night care nonresidential organs and alternative educational opportunities. Essentially, this program consists of integrating and mobilizing existing resources and adding only the components that are not provided by local, private, state or public service programs. The mandate requiring an operation division in the Department of Youth Services will hold the primary responsibility for delinquency prevention in the community.

The immediate funding is predicated on several resources but eventually will require an additional allocation of state dollars.



The Agency has been in active negotiation with the Department of Social Services and the Federal H.E.W. Department in an effort to fund these social services through Purchase of Contract using federal funds. An interagency agreement with the Department of Mental Retardation and Vocational Rehabilitation already had been concluded. An interagency financial contract was established in the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Youth Services to fund an operating rehabilitation facility on the campus of the Department of Youth Services. The Department of Mental Retardation, in close cooperation with the Department of Youth Services, thus helped obtain a disability development staffing grant in order to establish a subevaluation unit for retardates in the Reception and Evaluation Center. Interagency staffing and operational guidelines have allowed for a two-pronged service to the retarded delinquent child.

#### **WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RESIDENTIAL RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER**

The residential diagnostic facility operating for the Department of Youth Services through legislative mandate, offers a comprehensive diagnostic service for courts and other service agencies throughout the state. Most children are temporarily committed to the Diagnostic Center by Family, Probate, General Sessions and County Courts after an adjudicational hearing is completed. No child may be permanently committed to the Agency until he has undergone a diagnostic work-up and has been returned to the jurisdiction of the court for a dispositional hearing. Any service agency may refer a child to this center on a volunteer basis for evaluation.

The Agency assumes all the costs relative to custody, housing, feeding and delivery of professional services for any child referred or committed to the Center for diagnostic purposes. Services include a comprehensive medical and psychiatric examination including laboratory tests. Each child receives psychological, educational, vocational and educational assessments. Utilizing a network of community social liaison workers stationed throughout the state, additional information concerning the child's family, school, community, and pertinent court or police data is transmitted to the Evaluation staff.

Each child is interviewed by a clinically trained seminary chaplain who attempts to relate community religious resources to the



needs of the client. While the child is in residence at the William J. Goldsmith Center, he is offered recreational and religious services as well as other activities. He is placed in a school evaluatory environment in order that valuable classroom attendance credit is not lost.

The Agency takes care of the child's physical and medical needs during his residency at the facility. Efforts are made to develop alternative community based treatment programs that may modify the child's abnormal behavioral pattern without requiring long term institutionalization. Interagency cooperation and mobilization of services through social work techniques are important tools in establishing a realistic and feasible treatment plan.

Only about one-third of the children processed at the William J. Goldsmith Center are committed to the Agency for long term institutionalization. About two-thirds are placed in alternative community programs by the court. A recent study suggests that of those children diverted from institutions, only about 12 percent continues to commit abnormal behavior requiring eventual commitment.

### **JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

The Department of Youth Services operates the evaluation and community programs in Charleston and Columbia, the John G. Richards School, the Willow Lane School, the Satellitic Home in Columbia, and the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence. The Willow Lane School, which was formerly segregated sexually, is in the process of integrating into a coeducational facility. The John G. Richards School serves primarily older males while the School for Boys in Florence provides services for younger boys.

These operating facilities are responsible for the custody, housing, care, education and treatment of children who are committed by the courts after an adjudication and dispositional hearing subsequent to evaluation at a diagnostic center. Institutional population has been steadily decreasing as a result of diverting efforts by the Agency. In 1968 there were 250 girls contained in two racially and sexually separated schools, while in 1972 the population has fallen to only 64 in a unitary integrated facility. In 1967 there were almost 500 boys at John G. Richards School for Boys, and between 300-325 at the School for Boys in Florence. This year



there are approximately 170 boys at the School for Boys in Florence and less than 200 at the John G. Richards facility in Columbia. The significant decrease in institutional population represents a major success of the Agency through new programs attacking the problem of adolescent crime and delinquency in South Carolina.

There is a wide range of therapeutic programs in each of these units. Each child's treatment program is administered by an interdisciplinary treatment team chaired by a Master's Degree level Social Worker. All programs are individualized. An attempt is made to reintegrate the client to his community as soon as it is feasible. All children are provided psychological, psychiatric, social, educational, prevocational, recreational, religious and medical therapies. The campuses are primarily open with minimum restrictions placed on each child. A maximum number of children obtained additional services off campus including part-time jobs, education, volunteer services, vocational training, cultural enrichment and weekend or evening passes.

Behavioral modification, transactional analysis, individual therapy, chemotherapy, group interaction, confrontation or "T" groups, peer pressure, student government and experiments in democratic leadership are among some of the techniques that are used in the therapeutic modality. The operating philosophy of the Agency is geared toward social and educational rehabilitation rather than punitive penal correctional methods.

Constant cognizance is given to the fact that we are dealing with children and not hardened adult criminals. Nevertheless, it is always important to realize that the personality pathology of most of the children who are institutionalized at the Agency's facilities portends propensity for adult criminal behavior. Rehabilitative efforts are a last ditch program to interdict in an ongoing criminal career for many hard core delinquents. Since the diversional program of the Agency has eliminated most of the moderately involved children or those who were neglected or merely homeless, the residual group who is institutionalized has a much poorer prognosis which requires more intensive programs.

The results to date are encouraging, but certainly not definitive. A recent study reveals that about 20 percent of those children who are released from the operating institutions commit additional crimes



requiring revocation of their parole within one year. If a child has been revoked one time, there is one out of two chances that he will commit additional crimes when released the second time. He has a 30 percent chance of revocation for a third time release and an 11 percent chance for the fourth. By this time, the child usually will have reached his seventeenth birthday and will usually commit his first adult level crime requiring his incarceration in an adult penal institution.

Rehabilitating the behaviorally disturbed delinquent child is an expensive procedure. The State of South Carolina expends with federal and state money somewhat over \$6,000 per year for each individual. This figure is quite inexpensive when consideration is given to the fact that many states expend between \$10-18,000 per year for each child. On the other hand, when one considers the out-of-pocket economic cost of long-term penal incarceration, welfare cost, loss of tax dollars and failure of the individual to contribute to the generalized economy, a one time cost of \$6,000 must be considered relatively cheap and inexpensive.

### **INTENSIVE CARE UNITS**

The majority of the children committed to the Department of Youth Services are able to function adequately in an open campus setting, and participate in various academic and vocational programs with relatively little emphasis on fundamental personality change. There is a segment of this population, however, that might best be termed emotionally disturbed. This includes those students who display neurotic patterns of avoidance such as hypochondrical patterns, severe character disorders and explosive personalities, psychosomatic disorders, psychopathology with brain pathology, pre and borderline psychotic behavior, suicidal depressive behavior. In addition there are students whose behavior has not yet crystallized into a recognizable syndrome, but who have suffered relatively recent acute and chronic trauma, such as child abuse cases, manslaughter and murder cases.

The above students are placed in Intensive Care Units where they receive an intensive four to six month therapeutic program. The basic structure of the program is behavior modification, utilizing feasible aspects of a token economy. The full program consists of four or more phases, with maximum use of group and individual



counseling, group and individual therapy, chemotherapy, and operant conditioning techniques in all four phases. Due to the nature of these students' problems, all Intensive Care Units are operated as maximum security facilities.

At present, there are three Intensive Care Units at the Department of Youth Services; one at John G. Richards School for Boys, one at Willow Lane School, and one at the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence. These facilities handle approximately 10% of the Agency's daily population. Students accepted into Intensive Care Unit programs do not return to the open campuses, but remain in the Intensive Care Unit programs until they are released.

Although it is still too early to judge the long range effectiveness of this program, early results are most encouraging. At present, over fifty students have been released from Intensive Care Units and the recidivism rate for the three units combined is zero.

### **BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROJECT**

The Department of Youth Services has received funding through a special experimental grant by the Law Enforcement Assistant Program of the Department of Justice to develop a system of behavior modification techniques for the high risk child who probably will be committed to the adult prison in the future. Behavior modification is an approach in which behavior and activities are controlled by a system of rewards and penalties. This method has proven very effective in a controlled structured environment. It has been shown that behavior of any nature can be controlled by an operator in a closely controlled environment with learning techniques that have been developed in experimental psychological laboratories. Unfortunately there is very little if any behavior carry-over from a controlled environment to an open social setting.

This experimental program was developed using economic rewards and penalties similar to those in vogue in a community as a means of enabling a socially deficient child to relate and function in an open society. The program required the establishment of an entirely new social system of structure similar to that found in a community but different than that which operates in an institution. Essentially this model offers opportunities for the child to make a determination of his ability to obtain maximum economic advantages along with the privilege of expending discretionary income.



He is also charged for essentials such as food, clothing, shelter and medical services. The student maintains full self-determination for the disposition of his income including allocation for necessities as well as luxuries.

Maximum effort is made to duplicate the realities of community living rather than the structured environment of an institution. He is afforded maximum choices in his life style congruent with privileges of every day life in a community. He suffers the negative consequences of any judgment made only to the extent of economic deprivation that would normally be experienced in a community.

This experiment is a serious attempt to bridge the artificial environment of institutions which has plagued correctional effectivity throughout the ages. It has long been found that the type of adjustments required for an individual to exist in an institution is significantly different from that necessary to function satisfactorily in the community. Since the individual's problems encountered in the community are the results of his inability to operate in a social environment, the vast social adjustment difference necessitated in an institution has little utility in his rehabilitation to community social adaptation. Research has indicated that from 90 to 100 percent of the adolescents who have been matriculated in this behavior modification experiment would, in the normal course of events commit crimes resulting in their incarceration in an adult penal institution therefore, the criteria of success of this program is that 50 percent of these young males not be committed to prison within the next three years.

### **CHARLESTON NONRESIDENTIAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER**

The Charleston Nonresidential Center is a cooperative project of the Department of Youth Services in the County of Charleston and with the Charleston Family Court. The local governmental units provide physical space in their detention center. In addition, they assist the total project by close cooperation and a positive working relationship with the project staff. The Charleston Family Court, either on a referral basis or after adjudicatory hearing, may send a child to this diagnostic center.

The child and his parents are evaluated on a nonresidential basis. The client remains in the community public schools; meanwhile,



the child's family, school, and community interactions are evaluated by social workers, para professional youth counselors, and educational specialists. The family's configuration, and its economic and social adjustment is also examined by trained diagnosticians. Each child receives a comprehensive medical, psychological, social, educational and psychiatric evaluation.

Both the child and the parent are placed in a trial therapeutic program funded under the pre-probational project. Activities in the center are scheduled during the evening as well as in the daytime hours in order to meet the needs of the child and the parents rather than those of the staff.

A mobile outreach team consisting of psychologists, social workers and counselors makes itinerant visits to Dorchester and Berkeley County Family Courts. They offer similar services to families in these counties.

At the end of the diagnostic period the child, along with recommendations for treatment and a diagnostic evaluation, is returned to the referring agency. Only about four percent of these children are recommended for long term commitment at the facilities of the Youth Service Department. Most children are placed in a community based alternative program.

The staff maintains a close working relationship with private as well as public service agencies in the Charleston, Berkeley and Dorchester area. This program is a prototype for a series of statewide facilities that will be implemented under the agencies new Youth Bureau Division.

### **THE PRE-PROBATIONARY PROJECT PROGRAM AT THE EVALUATION CENTERS**

The Agency has received an experimental demonstration grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice to fund a project that integrates diagnostic evaluation with short-term treatment. The goal is to better assure the adequate adjustment of those children who are placed in a community based program. Each child undergoes a short-term, intensive phase of counseling, group therapeutic involvement, and social work therapy in order to better prepare him for successful probationary status while under the supervision of a court counselor in the community.



Only the child receives treatment therapy at the William J. Goldsmith Center. At the Charleston Nonresidential Evaluation Center, the child and his family, including parents and siblings, are given short-term intensive services.

Since most children who are sent for diagnostic services will return to the community, helping the child to make an adjustment utilizing psycho-social treatment concepts seems to be an efficient method of coordinating both diagnostic and treatment services. Both phases are interfaced and each adds a valuable component in the generation of the final treatment and diagnostic recommendations and reports.

### **RESEARCH AND PLANNING**

The Agency supports an active research and planning division utilizing both state and federal funds. This Division is responsible for the ongoing applied and basic research, short and long range planning, the continuing liaison with federal and other funding authorities, and the development and completion of innovative demonstration and pilot studies. It has major input into policy decisions and as coordinator reports directly to the State Director. During the past year it has completed approximately 10 major studies including a survey of the Juvenile Justice System in South Carolina. It holds primary responsibility for the development, planning and submission of all new programs requiring federal funds.

Last year, 25 percent of the total operating budget at the Agency was obtained from federal funds through efforts of this Division. It has additional responsibility to keep abreast of all new activity in the fields of delinquency, sociological treatment approaches for the behaviorally disturbed, federal legislation and national as well as statewide trends. This Division is also responsible for planning, development, implementation and supervision of the electronic data processing or computer system. This computer system will be activated by December 1, 1972.

### **EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM**

The Department of Youth Services functions as a separate school district under the supervision and guidance of the State Department of Education. The school program provides a wide assortment of educational experiences including elementary and secondary work,



vocational and pre-vocational training, special education and remedial activities. The Agency receives financial support from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act administered through the State Department of Education as well as from the Vocational Education Act, financial funding from State sources and general support through Agency appropriations. All teachers are certified in their fields.

The average child committed to the schools has marked educational deficits, is an under-achiever in the community school environment, and has difficulty in relating cognitively to symbolic and conceptual learning experiences. His reading achievement level is usually grossly deficient. He requires a smaller student-teacher ratio than his peers in the community classroom. As part of his behavioral pathology, the child will probably fail in progressing to a normal completion of an academic career.

The older children are offered prevocational try-out experiences. The Agency offers pre-vocational training in brick masonry, barbering, carpentry, small motor repair, welding, and auto mechanics. Some children are sent to the Regional Technical Centers for additional pre-vocational training through the cooperation of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Although the child will progress at a normal rate while he attends classes at the facilities, his basic deficiency will probably preclude his capability of returning to a normal functioning level in a community environment. Evidence suggests that a child's deficient psychological, social and cultural imprint precludes his capability of learning in a normal manner and requires a totally different type of instructional methodology.

### **RECREATIONAL PROGRAM**

Organized therapeutic oriented recreation is an integral phase of the services offered at the Department of Youth Services. Recreation is provided by clinically trained therapists. Both intramural and culturally related recreation to assist in the treatment program is individually structured for a child.

The recreational program is delivered by a group of college level specialists employed at each facility. This program consists of not only the usual physical contact games such as baseball, football,



field and track, but also includes parties, games and other types of planned activities. It is integrated within the entire treatment modality.

### **RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS**

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive volunteer and religious program for its children. Under the direction of the supervising Chaplain, full-time religious leaders are employed in Columbia and in Florence. All Chaplains are graduates from a seminary school and have received specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

Each child is afforded a wide range of individually elected religious services. This includes not only formal church services on the campus but full opportunity for a child to attend religious programs of his choice in the community.

The Chaplain also maintains a close liaison with the child's religious advisor in the community and assists in helping the child to a long term adjustment when he returns to the community religious sector.

The Chaplain also supervises a wide spectrum volunteer program. Volunteers are recruited from wide sources in the community. All volunteers, who are carefully screened, must attend orientation and instructional meetings under the supervision of the Chaplain. They assist in recreational and in religiously oriented services. A Big Brother or foster parent program in which the child relates to a volunteer in his home or in a community church has been implemented. During the past year, almost 300 separate individuals have been involved in the volunteer program for the Agency.

### **THE PUBLIC SERVICE CAREERS PROJECT**

The Department of Youth Services has contracted with the U. S. Department of Labor to develop training capabilities and to assure the employment of indigent individuals possessing significant personal, educational or other barriers preventing adequate job placement. The Agency also has agreed to upgrade existing personnel who normally would not be considered for promotion due to lack of adequate education and skilled training. The Federal Government reimburses the Agency for all out-of-pocket administrative and



training expenses. In addition it compensates the Agency for salaries paid to individuals while they are undergoing training.

This program represents an effort on the part of the Agency to employ hard core impoverished groups of people who under normal circumstances are considered unemployable. It is a significant social effort by the Department of Youth Services in combating the problem of underemployment and unemployment for individuals ordinarily unable to find employment. At the best, it is a very difficult program to administer. The results of the program's effectivity to date are now in the process of being evaluated but there are indications apparently, of mixed success and failure.

### **VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**

The Department of Youth Services has a third party interagency contract with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. The Agency receives an allocation from the State which is transmitted to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation in order to match available federal funds. The Rehabilitation Department employs two counselors, two evaluators and two secretaries who staff a rehabilitation facility located within the campus of the Agency. It provides rehabilitation services to eligible clients of the Department of Youth Services including physical restoration, training, off-campus maintenance, transportation, purchase of training tools and supplies, counseling, and assistance in job placement for all older children. This facility is an integral part of the Agency's treatment program.

A close and mutually profitable relationship exists between the two Agencies. Many administrators and decision makers in the Department of Youth Services were former Rehabilitation staff personnel who have transferred many operational techniques to the Department of Youth Services.

### **GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS**

The Department of Youth Services has developed a mutually profitable training relationship with the colleges and universities in South and North Carolina. The Agency is staffed by highly qualified people in the areas of psychiatry, psychology, social work, counseling, education and administration. Many of the staff members have earned doctoral degrees and almost all supervisors and



administrators have earned their Master's Degrees. All professional personnel must have earned at least the Bachelor's Degree.

The Agency offers Doctoral and Master's level research resources under the control of the Division of Research and the major universities. During the past year, two individuals from the University of North Carolina have completed their doctoral research at the Department of Youth Services. The Agency offers field supervision and training for Master's Degree Social Workers with the Social Work Department of the University of South Carolina. It also offers an internship and laboratory for counselors completing their Master's Degrees at the University of South Carolina. Undergraduates from Benedict and Allen Universities, as well as the University of South Carolina obtain valuable instruction and opportunity for observation and supervised practicum in the Agency.

The Department feels that it has a responsibility to the teaching fraternities of the State to assist in the professional education of individuals pursuing graduate and undergraduate training. At the same time, these programs serve as an attractive source of professional recruitment. Many individuals who have received part of their graduate training through cooperation of the Department of Youth Services have subsequently sought employment with the Agency.

The Agency has also been receiving nationwide recognition of some of its efforts. Many professional people from other state agencies and out-of-state universities and colleges have corresponded with the Department of Youth Services seeking information about its procedures and locations. Several states have sent representatives to observe the ongoing programs. Significantly, the State of Hawaii has sent three delegations to the Department of Youth Services in order to observe its total program.

### 1971 - 72 FISCAL REPORT

CONSOLIDATED STATE FUNDS .....	\$2,875,035.00	
Revenue .....	189,122.42	
Total Funds and Revenue .....		\$3,064,157.42
Expenditures .....		3,064,157.42
Balance .....		- 0 -
EXPENDITURES	Total Thru June, 1972	
Personal Service		
Director .....	\$	19,999.98
Class Positions .....		1,831,138.20

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Unclass. Positions .....	367,860.80
Special Payments .....	32,600.67
Total Personal Services .....	\$2,251,599.65
Contractual Service	
Freight .....	\$ 69.68
Travel .....	14,029.28
Telephone .....	39,371.87
Repairs .....	50,843.08
Printing & Advertising .....	835.93
Water, Heat, & Lights .....	73,311.44
Other .....	31,911.80
Total Contractual Service .....	\$ 210,373.08
Supplies	
Food .....	\$ 155,984.96
Fuel .....	32,353.37
Feed & Vet. ....	10,038.82
Office .....	27,499.94
Household, Jan. ....	51,690.48
Medical .....	14,982.82
Educational .....	16,261.17
Motor Vehicle .....	28,328.84
Agricultural .....	19,537.94
Clothing, Dry Goods .....	36,144.52
Maintenance .....	55,296.36
Postage .....	4,630.50
Other .....	2,778.91
Total Supplies .....	\$ 455,528.63
Fixed Charges	
Rents — Non State .....	\$ 200.00
Rents — Equipment .....	12,862.77
Rents — Other .....	3,301.17
Insurance .....	25,695.56
Dues & Contributions .....	188.00
Other .....	112.14
Total Fixed Charges .....	\$ 42,359.64
Equipment	
Office .....	\$ 24,923.40
Medical .....	146.02
Household, Jan. ....	21,963.23
Motor Vehicle .....	14,378.72
Agricultural .....	1,203.42
Livestock .....	1,213.00
Educational .....	6,044.29
Other .....	7,144.34
Total Equipment .....	\$ 77,016.42
Voc. Rehab. Project .....	27,280.00
GRAND TOTAL .....	\$3,064,157.42



**A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATIONS  
OF  
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF  
YOUTH SERVICES  
COMBINED POPULATION STATISTICS**

The Department of Youth Services had a total of 2,378 new cases during the 1971-72 fiscal year or an increase of 16.91 percent. Of these cases, 1,697 were temporary court commitments to the Evaluation Center. Five hundred twenty-nine new cases were admitted to the operating facilities after evaluation at the Diagnostic Centers. The Department of Placement and Aftercare revoked 137 children who were previously conditionally released. Service agencies referred 15 volunteer cases to the Evaluation Center.

A total of 2,261 cases were discharged of which 1,554 represented the number that were returned to the courts from the Evaluation Center at the completion of the diagnostic period. Six hundred ninety-seven children were discharged from the operating facilities by the Department of Placement and Aftercare. Twenty-three percent of this number were released unconditionally, while 77 percent were placed on parole or supervision for at least one year.

Eight hundred nine children were carried over on active status in the 1972-73 fiscal year or a net increase of 117 over the previous 12 month period. This represents a 6.91 percentage increase. Both the percentage increase of cases served and the number carried over during this fiscal year indicate the increased utilization of the Agency by courts in the State.

**Table I  
COMBINED POPULATION STATISTICS  
JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

On Roll July 1, 1971 .....	692
Admissions: Temporary Court Commitments	
Evaluation Centers .....	1,697
Agency Referrals to	
Evaluation Centers .....	15
Final Court Commitments	
Operating Facilities .....	529
Parole Revocations .....	137
Total Admissions .....	2,378



Discharges: Conditional Releases .....	534
Unconditional Releases .....	163
Return to Courts .....	
Evaluation Centers .....	1,564
Total Discharges: .....	2,261
Net Increase: .....	117
On Roll June 30, 1972 .....	809
Percentage Increase .....	
July 1, 1971 — June 30, 1972 .....	16.91%

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table II reflects recent historical data on the population utilization of the facilities and a mathematical projection for the 1972-73 fiscal year. The average daily population at the Reception and Evaluation Center increased about five children per day or 3.4 percentage points. Based upon a geometric rather than an arithmetic projection, the anticipated average day utilization will expand to 13 additional children per day in the 1972-73 fiscal year or about 8.55 percentage points.

In fiscal year 1970-71 a total of 1,495 children were cared for at the Reception and Evaluation Center, a figure which increased to 1,697 in the fiscal year 1971-72. This is an increase of 202 children or 13.51 percentage points. It is anticipated that the total increase in the fiscal year 1972-73 will be 145 or a percentage of 8.54. It is not expected that future increases will progress at the same rate that has been experienced in the past two years. The establishment and implementation of regional nonresidential diagnostic facilities, as well as the services of itinerant teams will probably decrease utilization of the Central Evaluation Facility.

Total admissions to the operating facilities in 1971 increased a total of 20 additional children or 3.1 percentage points when compared to 1970. The admission rate to the operating facilities represents only a modest fraction of new children admitted to the Reception and Evaluation Center. This is an important index, since it suggests that the diversional mechanism of the diagnostic facilities operates maximumly to prevent significant additional permanent commitments, while offering diagnostic services to many more children of the State.



**Table II**  
**POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

Average Daily Population		
Reception and Evaluation Centers	1970-71 .....	147
Average Daily Population		
Reception and Evaluation Centers	1971-72 .....	152
Projection of Average Daily Population		
Reception and Evaluation Centers	1972-73 .....	165
Total Population Cared for		
Reception and Evaluation Centers	1970-71 .....	1,495
Total Population Cared for		
Reception and Evaluation Centers	1971-72 .....	1,697
Projection of Total Population Cared for		
Reception and Evaluation Centers	1972-73 .....	1,842
Total Admissions to Operating Facilities	1970-71 .....	646
Total Admissions to Operating Facilities	1971-72 .....	666
Percentage Increase .....		3.095%
Projection of Total Admissions Operating Facilities	1972-73 .....	691
Percentage Increase .....		3.753%

**POPULATION STATISTICS**  
**EVALUATION CENTERS**  
**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Analysis of the population statistics at the Columbia Residential Evaluation Center and the Charleston Nonresidential Facility is analyzed in Table III. The Charleston Center was opened in November of 1971. While the William J. Goldsmith Residential Facility accepts clients from the entire State, the Charleston Center serves only Charleston, Dorchester and Berkeley counties. These three counties referred or temporarily committed 9.27 percent of all children who were evaluated by the Department of Youth Services during the 1971 fiscal year.

The Charleston Nonresidential Facility had a direct effect on the utilization of the William J. Goldsmith Central Center in Columbia. The William J. Goldsmith Center in Columbia served a total of 1,495 children in the fiscal year 1970-71 which increased to 1,529 in the fiscal year 1971. This is a percentage increase of only 2.27 percent, while the percentage increase of the total number of children evaluated during the same period was 13.51 percent. This is significant in as much as it indicates that the bulk of new cases will be a derivation from nonresidential community-based facilities, rather than the utilization of the centrally controlled Diagnostic Center.



**Table III**  
**POPULATION STATISTICS**  
**EVALUATION CENTERS**  
**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

	Columbia	*Charleston	Total
On Roll — July 1, 1971 .....	139	0	139
Admission:			
Temporary Court Commitments ....	1,514	183	1,697
Agency Referral			
(Other than court commitment) ....	15	0	15
Total Admissions: .....	1,529	183	1,712
Discharges:			
Return to Court Jurisdiction .....	1,421	143	1,564
On Roll — June 30, 1972 .....	127	40	167
Net Increase or Decrease .....	—12	+40	+28
Percentage Increase or Decrease .....	—8.63%	+100%	+20.14%

\*Charleston figures are for the period beginning November, 1971 and ending July, 1972.

**PAROLE REVOCATION AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS**  
**OPERATING FACILITIES (EXCLUDING EVALUATION CENTERS)**  
**1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 FISCAL YEARS**

Table IV analyzes the historical data concerning the level of parole revocation. Parole revocation is consistently defined as a function of parole admissions to the operating facilities. In the fiscal year 1969, thirty-one percent of all admissions represented revocations initiated by the Department of Placement and After-care. This figure decreased to 22 percent in the fiscal year 1970 and to 21 percent in the fiscal year 1971. There was little significant difference in the number of revocations in the fiscal year 1971 as compared to fiscal year 1970. One hundred thirty-nine children were revoked in the fiscal year 1970 and one hundred thirty-seven in the fiscal year 1971 or a percentage decrease of 1.46 percent. This is probably the minimum number of revocations that will be experienced in an operating year. It is doubtful that the level of recidivism will fall much below 20 or 21 percent of total admissions or an absolute number of 130 children.



Table IV

**PAROLE REVOCATION AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS  
OPERATING FACILITIES—(EXCLUDING EVALUATION CENTERS)****1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 FISCAL YEARS**

Year Total	Admissions Total	Revocations	Revocation as Percentage of Total Admissions
1969-70 .....	613	191	31%
1970-71 .....	646	139	22%
1971-72 .....	666	137	21%

**FINAL COMMITMENT AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL ADMISSION  
TO RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS****1971-72**

Only 31 percent or 529 children out of a total of 1,731 evaluated at the Diagnostic Centers were admitted to the operating facilities by a final commitment order by the courts. The total number included not only commitments by the courts but also inter-agency referrals. This compares to 507 admissions out of a total of 1,495 processed, or a ratio of 34 percent. The three percent decrease in the ratio of commitments to total evaluations probably reflects the influence of the Nonresidential Facility at Charleston.

It is hypothesized that the Nonresidential Diagnostic Facility would be reserved for those children in which probation disposition has a high probability. As the number of children evaluated in the Nonresidential Facility increases as a result of new facilities throughout the State, the ratio of commitment to those diagnosed will gradually decrease. It is doubtful that the number of admissions to the operating facilities will show any significant increases during the next several years.

Table V

**FINAL COMMITMENT AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL ADMISSION  
TO RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS****1971-72**

Total processed — Reception and Evaluation Centers (Includes Intra-Agency Evaluations) .....	1,731
Total Court Admissions — Operating Facilities .....	529
Percentage of Final Admission .....	31%



### RECOMMENDATION OF RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS COMPARED TO JUDICIAL FINAL DISPOSITIONS

Table VI assesses the tendency of the courts to follow the recommendations of the Evaluation Centers' staff. In the fiscal year 1971 the Evaluation staff recommended that only 223 or 13.37 percent of those processed at the Evaluation Center should be permanently committed. The courts actually committed a total of 529 or a ratio of 31.91 percent and diverted 1,202 or 68 percent to alternative community facilities.

Although the Evaluation staff is more inclined to divert children to the community as compared to the courts, the judicial organs still divert 70 percent of all children from institutions. The great decreased utilization of institutions in this State which has been experienced in the last three years is a direct result of the diversion mechanism of the Evaluation Centers' staff and the acceptance of such recommendations by the Judiciary.

Apparently, the results are good. A study completed last year indicates that only about 12 percent of children who are diverted from institutionalization and placed in a community alternative continue to commit asocial unacceptable acts requiring additional legal intervention. The fact that the courts continue to divert maximally through the Evaluation Centers' mechanism indicates that this positive trend is continuing and is statewide in acceptance by the Judiciary.

**Table VI**  
**RECOMMENDATION OF RECEPTION AND EVALUATION**  
**CENTERS COMPARED TO JUDICIAL FINAL DISPOSITIONS**  
**1971-72**

#### Recommendations and Percentages

Agency	Total Processed	To Be Committed	Percent of Total	Community Based Programs	Percent of Total
Evaluation Centers .....	1,668*	223	13.37%	1,445	86.63%
Judicial Disposition .....	1,668	529	31.91%	1,202	68.09%

\* Does not equal 1,731 because all children committed to Reception and Evaluation Centers have not yet been processed and some were intra-agency referrals.



## RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS POPULATION STATISTICS

JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972

The Family Courts committed approximately 81 percent of all admissions to the Evaluation Center, while Probate Courts accounted for 11 percent and General Sessions Court about seven percent. The county court only sent one child to the Evaluation Center during the past fiscal year. Aftercare and Placement referred 14 children for re-evaluation prior to final judgment as to advisability of revocation.

**Table VII**

## RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS POPULATION STATISTICS

JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972

On Roll July 1, 1971 .....		139
Admissions: Temporary Court Commitments		
Family Court .....	1,383	
Probate Court .....	188	
General Sessions Court .....	125	
County Court .....	1	
Placement and Aftercare		
Admission .....	14	
Agency Referral .....	1	
Total Admissions: .....	1,712	
Discharges: To original jurisdiction .....	1,545	
On Roll June 30, 1972 .....		167
Net Increase: .....		28

## INTERDEPARTMENTAL — INTERAGENCY REFERRALS TO RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

A total of 34 children were re-evaluated at the William J. Goldsmith Center as a function of interdepartmental operations. This includes the 14 children who were sent there by the Aftercare and Placement Department. Table VIII details the number of clients re-evaluated as a function of the referring unit.



**Table VIII**

**INTRADEPARTMENTAL — INTERAGENCY REFERRALS  
TO RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER**

	Institution or Agency Referring Number of Students
Willow Lane School .....	1
S. C. School for Boys .....	5
John G. Richards .....	10
Division of Aftercare and Placement .....	14
S. C. Department of Mental Retardation .....	1
Charleston Diagnostic Center .....	3
Total Number Referred .....	34

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS  
TOTAL STUDENTS PROCESSED  
JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Table IX summarizes the total population load for the fiscal year 1971-72. As it can be easily seen, the operation of the Center is categorized by rapid activity. Of the 1,870 people processed, 1,687 or 91 percent represented input and output during the 1971 fiscal year.

**Table IX**

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS  
TOTAL STUDENTS PROCESSED  
JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Carry over — Court Commitments .....	139
Intradepartmental — Interagency Referrals .....	34
Temporary Court Commitments 1971-72 .....	1,697
Total Children Processed or Cared for 1971-72 .....	1,870

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS  
FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS  
TEMPORARY COURT COMMITMENT  
1971-72**

Table X lists the states by categories, numbers and final recommendations to the court. As was noted, only 13.36 percent were recommended for special programs that were available and feasible in the communities. Ten percent of the children evaluated were recommended for private schools. In these cases, there were sufficient private economic resources, either through the family or through sponsorship by the federal government to implement these



recommendations. Twenty-five children were recommended by joint staffing with the Department of Mental Retardation for admission to special facilities for the mentally retarded.

**Table X**  
**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS**  
**FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS**  
**TEMPORARY COURT COMMITMENT**

**1971-72**

	Number	Percentage of Total Processed
To be Committed .....	223	13.36
Foster Homes .....	120	7.20
Private Schools .....	173	10.37
Psychiatric Treatment Centers .....	15	.90
Special Programs in Community .....	879	52.70
Vocational Schools .....	37	2.22
Opportunity Schools .....	54	3.24
Retardation Facilities .....	25	1.50
Other .....	142	8.51
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,668</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS**  
**AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

An age and sex analysis of those children temporarily committed or referred to the Reception and Evaluation Centers is listed in Table XI. Median is age 15 years which accounts for 28.14 of all children admitted to the Evaluation Center in the fiscal year 1971-72. The average is 14.29 years of age with a standard deviation of 1.63 years. Eighty-five percent of all children evaluated ranged between ages 13 and 16 years inclusive.

Seventy-eight percent were males and 22 percent females. Male and female age distributions were similar. The average male was 14.32 years of age with a standard deviation of 1.67 years, and the females' average age was 14.17 years with a standard deviation of 1.5 years.



**Table XI**  
**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS**  
**AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Age	MALES		FEMALES		ALL	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
6	0	0	1	100	1	*
7	1	100	0	0	1	*
8	6	60	4	40	10	*
9	7	100	0	0	7	*
10	29	91	3	9	32	1.85
11	50	85	9	15	59	3.41
12	104	88	14	12	118	6.82
13	146	68	68	32	214	12.36
14	272	72	111	28	383	22.14
15	385	79	102	21	487	28.14
16	326	84	61	16	387	22.36
17	28	93	2	7	30	1.74
18	1	100	0	0	1	*
19	0	0	0	0	0	*
20	1	100	0	0	1	*
TOTAL	1,356	78	375	22	1,731	100.00

(\* less than 0.5%)

### AGE ANALYSIS

Table XII further examines the age and sex analysis at both the Reception and Evaluation Center and operating facilities. The mean age is slightly greater at the operating facilities than at the Evaluation Center. The ages of both males and females are older at the facilities, suggesting that there is a positive direct relationship between chronological years and personality pathology.

**Table XII**  
**AGE ANALYSIS**

Facility	Mean Age Males	Standard Deviation Males	Mean Age Females	Standard Deviation Females	Mean Age Total	Standard Deviation
Reception and Evaluation Centers .....	14.32	1.67	14.17	1.48	14.29	1.63
Operating Facilities ....	15.145	2.105	14.644	1.350	15.043	1.990



# **RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS COMMITTED JURISDICTION**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Table XIII lists in detail only the court commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center. It indicates that of the 1,697 committed, 81 and one-half percent were temporarily committed by the Family Court, 11 percent from Probate Courts, and General Sessions Court committed seven percent.

**Table XIII**

# **RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS COMMITTED JURISDICTION**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

	Jurisdiction	Number Percentage of All Processed
Family Court .....	1,383	81.50
Probate Court .....	188	11.08
General Sessions Court .....	125	7.37
County Court .....	1	*
	1,697	100.00

(\* less than 0.5%)

# **RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS TEMPORARY COMMITMENT BY COUNTY AND SEX**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Input by counties as a function of male and female categories is reflected in Table XIV. This table must be reviewed with Table XV which ranks the counties as a function of percentage of total commitments to the Diagnostic Center.

**Table XIV—A**

# **RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS TEMPORARY COMMITMENT BY COUNTY AND SEX**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

County	Total	Number		Percent Distribution		Percentage of all Commit- ments
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Abbeville .....	10	9	1	90	10	.59
Aiken .....	84	61	23	73	27	4.95
Allendale .....	2	2	0	100	0	*
Anderson .....	82	55	27	67	33	4.83



County	Total	Number		Percent Distribution		Percentage of all Commitments
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Bamberg .....	2	1	1	50	50	*
Barnwell .....	10	8	2	80	20	.59
Beaufort .....	26	22	4	85	15	1.53
Berkeley .....	39	34	5	87	13	2.30
Calhoun .....	2	1	1	50	50	*
Charleston .....	336	234	102	70	30	19.80
Cherokee .....	18	16	2	89	11	1.06
Chester .....	23	14	9	61	39	1.35
Chesterfield .....	13	10	3	77	23	.77
Clarendon .....	9	7	2	78	22	.53
Colleton .....	58	52	6	90	10	3.42
Darlington .....	42	34	8	81	19	2.47
Dillon .....	7	6	1	86	14	*
Dorchester .....	15	11	4	73	27	.88
Edgefield .....	5	4	1	80	20	*
Fairfield .....	9	9	0	100	0	.53
Florence .....	38	30	8	79	21	2.24
Georgetown .....	10	9	1	90	10	.59
Greenville .....	73	68	5	93	7	4.30
Greenwood .....	40	25	15	63	37	2.36
Hampton .....	0	0	0	0	0	*
Horry .....	48	37	11	77	23	2.83
Jasper .....	2	2	0	100	0	*
Kershaw .....	9	9	0	100	0	.53
Lancaster .....	40	25	15	63	37	2.36
Laurens .....	28	18	10	64	36	1.65
Lee .....	5	3	2	60	40	*
Lexington .....	59	46	13	78	22	3.48
McCormick .....	8	5	3	63	37	*
Marion .....	10	9	1	90	10	.59
Marlboro .....	33	29	4	88	12	1.94
Newberry .....	16	15	1	94	6	.94
Oconee .....	18	16	2	89	11	1.06
Orangeburg .....	33	29	4	88	12	1.94
Pickens .....	21	16	5	76	24	1.24
Richland .....	122	87	35	71	29	7.19
Saluda .....	3	1	2	33	67	1.77
Spartanburg .....	115	77	38	67	33	6.78
Sumter .....	46	33	13	72	28	2.71
Union .....	12	11	1	92	8	.71
Williamsburg .....	7	5	2	71	29	*
York .....	90	60	30	67	33	5.30
TOTALS .....	1,697	1,268	429	75	25	100.00

(\* less than 0.5%)



**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS  
FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES  
TEMPORARY COMMITMENT**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Table XV is quite important since it depicts not only the rank order of counties in terms of the percentage of commitments in relation to the total population at the Evaluation Center but also the change during the 1971 fiscal year. In both fiscal years Charleston ranked first in input into the Evaluation Facility, but other counties changed in their relative use of the Center. Richland County was highest in the 1970 fiscal year and has now increased to ninth in the 1971 fiscal year. The population centers of Charleston, Richland and Spartanburg are increasing in their relative use of the Evaluation Center. Greenville, which was second in rank order in the 1970 fiscal year, has decreased to seventh this year. Lexington, which was sixth, also decreased to a rank order of eighth.

**Table XV**

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS  
FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES  
TEMPORARY COMMITMENT**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

<b>Rank Order 1971-72</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage of Tot. Commitments</b>	<b>Rank Order 1971-72</b>
1	Charleston .....	336	19.80	1
2	Richland .....	122	7.19	4
3	Spartanburg .....	115	6.78	5
4	York .....	90	5.30	7
5	Aiken .....	84	4.95	8
6	Anderson .....	82	4.83	3
7	Greenville .....	73	4.30	2
8	Lexington .....	59	3.48	6
9	Colleton .....	58	3.42	35
10	Horry .....	48	2.83	13
11	Sumter .....	46	2.71	15
	<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>65.59</b>	



# **FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING FACILITIES BY COUNTY AND SEX**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Table XVI analyzes the number of males and females committed to the operating facility by a permanent commitment order from the counties. Table XVI ranks the order in comparison with fiscal year 1970 to fiscal year 1971. This table also indicates a sexual distribution. The female to male ratio is 20 to 80 for the Agency as a whole, but with significant variation between counties. Many counties committed only males, but Calhoun, Chester and Chesterfield, as well as Saluda and Winnsboro, had a 50 to 50 sexual distribution ratio.

**Table XVI—A**

## **FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING FACILITIES BY COUNTIES AND SEX**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

County	Total	Number		Percent Distribution		Percentage of all Commitments
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Abeville .....	5	5	0	100	0	.75
Aiken .....	26	21	5	81	19	3.9
Allendale .....	5	5	0	100	0	.75
Anderson .....	36	22	14	61	39	5.41
Bamberg .....	1	1	0	100	0	*
Barnwell .....	7	7	0	100	0	1.05
Beaufort .....	6	6	0	100	0	.91
Berkeley .....	9	9	0	100	0	1.35
Calhoun .....	2	1	1	50	50	*
Charleston .....	131	104	27	79	21	19.67
Cherokee .....	13	12	1	92	8	1.95
Chester .....	14	7	7	50	50	2.10
Chesterfield .....	4	2	2	50	50	1.60
Clarendon .....	2	2	0	100	0	*
Colleton .....	7	7	0	100	0	1.05
Darlington .....	13	13	0	100	0	1.95
Dillon .....	5	5	0	100	0	.75
Dorchester .....	0	0	0	0	0	*
Edgefield .....	3	3	0	100	0	1.45
Fairfield .....	1	1	0	100	0	*
Florence .....	15	15	0	100	0	2.25
Georgetown .....	9	8	1	89	11	1.35



Table XVI — B

County	Total	Number		Percent Distribution		Percentage of all Commitments
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Greenville .....	50	44	6	88	12	7.51
Greenwood .....	25	16	9	64	36	3.75
Hampton .....	0	0	0	0	0	*
Horry .....	15	14	1	93	7	2.25
Jasper .....	4	4	0	100	0	.60
Kershaw .....	5	5	0	100	0	.75
Lancaster .....	11	8	3	73	27	1.65
Laurens .....	8	7	1	88	12	1.20
Lee .....	0	0	0	0	0	*
Lexington .....	22	16	6	73	27	3.30
Marion .....	4	4	0	100	0	.60
Marlboro .....	7	6	1	86	14	1.05
McCormick .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newberry .....	3	2	1	67	33	*
Oconee .....	5	5	0	100	0	.75
Orangeburg .....	10	5	5	50	50	1.50
Pickens .....	7	5	2	71	29	1.05
Richland .....	72	55	17	76	24	10.82
Saluda .....	2	1	1	50	50	*
Spartanburg .....	41	28	13	68	32	6.15
Sumter .....	15	14	1	93	7	2.25
Union .....	6	5	1	83	17	.90
Williamsburg ....	2	1	1	50	50	*
York .....	38	31	7	82	18	5.72
TOTALS .....	666	531	135	80	20	100.00

(\* less than 0.5%)

### FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING FACILITIES

JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972

The rank order of the number of permanent commitments by counties is analyzed in Table XVII. These figures are compared with fiscal year 1970. There is much less change in the relative standing of the counties as to the percentage of the total number committed than was apparent in regard to temporary commitment to the Evaluation Facility. The rank order correlation is .74, indicating that there is little fluctuation from fiscal year 1970 to fiscal year 1971.



**Table XVII**  
**FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES**  
**FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING COUNTIES**  
**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Rank Order 1971-72	County	Number	Percentage of Total	Rank Order 1971-72
1	Charleston .....	131	19.67	1
2	Richland .....	72	10.81	3
3	Greenville .....	50	7.51	2
4	Spartanburg .....	41	6.16	4
5	York .....	38	5.71	8
6	Anderson .....	36	5.41	5
7	Aiken .....	26	3.90	13
8	Greenwood .....	25	3.75	6
9	Lexington .....	22	3.30	7
10	Florence .....	15	2.25	9
11	Horry .....	15	2.25	12

### RUNAWAY RATE

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

An analysis of the runaway rate is detailed in Table XVIII. The Department of Youth Services operates an open campus designed to maximize rehabilitative treatment. This eliminates close custody and penal type of physical controls which are negative factors in efforts to modify individuals in effective social adaptive mechanisms, although they may insure a greater limitation of escapes. The Department of Youth Services employs a professional group of Campus Police who have, among other duties, responsibilities to apprehend children who run from custody.

Four percent of the population has escaped during the past years. Table XVIII categorizes runaways from each of the facilities operated by the Department of Youth Services in terms of absolute numbers and also as a percentage of total commitments during the year. A wide range exists between the one percent escape statistics from the Charleston Diagnostic Center to the 34 percent rate at John G. Richards School.

Many children repeatedly run away. This table also indicates the number of runaways by each month of the 1971 fiscal year. A trend line was mathematically generated and compared with run-



aways in 1969, 1970 and 1971 fiscal years. Runaway projection was made for the 1972 fiscal year. It is not anticipated that significant change in the runaway rate will occur during the next fiscal year.

Almost all children who are on an escape status are apprehended in a 24 hour period. The apprehension component of the Campus Police operates at a high peak of efficiency, assuring the early return of any child who leaves the Agency without permission.

A four percent runaway rate with very rapid apprehension rate apparently is the trade-off price between control or custody and treatment with rehabilitation.



**Table XVIII—A**  
**RUNAWAY RATE**  
**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Month	Year	John G. Richards	% of Runaways	Willow Lane School	% of Runaways	S. C. School For Boys	% of Runaways	Reception & Evaluation Center
July .....	1971	11	55	5	25	2	10	2
August .....	1971	6	29	5	24	9	43	1
September .....	1971	13	38	5	15	2	6	14
October .....	1971	16	41	3	8	14	36	6
November .....	1971	3	12	6	23	6	23	9
December .....	1971	11	37	4	13	9	30	0
January .....	1972	11	22	7	14	16	31	11
February .....	1972	14	45	1	3	3	10	8
March .....	1972	15	44	9	26	3	9	5
April .....	1972	13	50	4	15	6	23	3
May .....	1972	6	20	0	0	8	27	8
June .....	1972	4	19	3	14	9	43	5
TOTALS .....		123	34	52	14	87	24	72
AVERAGE .....		10.25	34	4.33	14	7.25	24	6.0



**Table XVIII—B**  
**RUNAWAY RATE**  
**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Month	Year	% of Runaways	Charleston Diagnostic Center	% of Runaways	Behavior Mod Program	% of Runaways	Satellitic Home	% of Runaways
July .....	1971	10	—	0	—	0	—	0
August .....	1971	3	—	0	—	0	—	0
September .....	1971	41	—	0	—	0	—	0
October .....	1971	15	—	0	—	0	—	0
November .....	1971	35	2	8	0	0	—	0
December .....	1971	0	2	7	3	10	—	0
January .....	1972	22	0	0	3	6	—	0
February .....	1972	26	0	0	4	13	—	0
March .....	1972	15	0	0	1	3	—	0
April .....	1972	12	0	0	0	0	—	0
May .....	1972	27	0	0	5	17	2	7
June .....	1972	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS .....		20	4	1	16	4	2	1
AVERAGE .....		20	0.33	1	1.33	4	0.16	0.5



**Table XVIII—C**  
**RUNAWAY RATE**  
**JULY 1, 1971 —JUNE 30, 1972**

Month	Year	Hospitals	% of Runaways	Total Runaways	Average Total Population	1970-71 Actual	1971-72 Actual	% Change	1971-72 Trend	1972-73 Trend	% Change
July .....	1971	—	0	20	701	5.9	2.9	+3.0	4.93	4.69	+ .24
August .....	1971	—	0	21	530	3.1	4.0	— .9	4.93	4.67	+ .26
September .....	1971	—	0	34	640	6.5	5.3	+1.2	4.91	4.65	+ .26
October .....	1971	—	0	39	622	4.3	6.2	—1.9	4.89	4.63	+ .26
November .....	1971	0	0	26	602	2.4	4.3	+1.9	4.87	4.61	+ .26
December .....	1971	1	3	30	593	6.5	5.1	—1.4	4.84	4.58	+ .26
January .....	1972	2	4	51	583	5.8	8.7	+2.9	4.82	4.56	+ .26
February .....	1972	1	3	31	610	1.7	5.1	+3.4	4.80	4.54	+ .26
March .....	1972	1	3	34	668	3.9	5.1	+2.0	4.78	4.52	+ .26
April .....	1972	0	0	26	672	3.7	3.9	+ .2	4.76	4.50	+ .26
May .....	1972	1	3	30	738	2.5	4.1	+1.6	4.74	4.48	+ .26
June .....	1972	0	0	21	686	2.6	3.1	+1.5	4.71	4.45	+ .26
TOTALS ....		6	2	362							
AVERAGE		0.5	1	130.16	63	4	4.7	— .7	4.83	4.57	+ .26



**PAROLE RECIDIVISM RATE  
OPERATING FACILITIES  
(NOT INCLUDING RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS)**

A study of the recidivism rate in each facility is analyzed in Table XIX. Of the 137 children who were returned to the school by the Aftercare and Placement Department during the 1971 fiscal year, 50 percent were revoked one time, 26 percent the second time, five percent the third time and less than one percent the fourth time. Most of the children were returned to the John G. Richards School. Fifty-four percent were sent to John G. Richards, 30 percent to the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence and 19 percent to the Willow Lane School.

A recent study confirming these trends was completed by the Division of Planning and Research. It indicated that an average child has one out of five chances of failing on the occasion of his first conditional release, a 50 percent chance of failure on his second release, a 33 percent chance of failure on the third occasion and 11 percent chance on the fourth release period. This study concluded that significant personality trait differences existed between the failure and success group so as to differentiate between a high and low risk child.

**Table XIX**  
**PAROLE RECIDIVISTIC RATE**  
**OPERATING FACILITIES**  
**(Not including Reception and Evaluation Centers)**  
**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Number of Revocations	Willow Lane School	S. C. School For Boys	John G. Richards	Total	Percentage of Total
1	20	24	49	93	67.88
2	5	12	19	36	26.27
3	1	4	2	7	5.11
4	—	1	—	1	.73
5	—	—	—	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>99.99</b>



**TOTAL RECIDIVISTIC RATE  
OPERATING FACILITIES  
PAROLE REVOCATIONS AND RECOMMITMENTS**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Table XX reviews the recidivism rate in terms of totality. It includes not only those children returned by the Aftercare and Placement Division but also all the children who, after being discharged from the Agency, have reentered the Juvenile Justice System through the courts. Almost 29 percent of all children were admitted at least twice to the Agency. Nineteen percent of the children had previously been admitted one time, seven and one-half percent two times, 1.7 percent three times and less than one percent the fourth time. This figure has not changed from fiscal year 1970 to fiscal year 1971.

**Table XX  
TOTAL RECIDIVISM RATE  
OPERATING FACILITIES  
PAROLE REVOCATIONS AND RECOMMITMENTS  
JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Number of Times Admitted	Willow Lane School	S. C. School For Boys	John G. Richards	Total	Total Percentage of Admissions
1	28	23	77	128	19.2
2	17	5	28	50	7.5
3	6	1	4	11	1.7
4	1	0	0	1	.1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>28.5</b>

**DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION**

Table XXI compares the daily average population of each unit of the Agency for two fiscal years: 1970 and 1971. Percentage changes between fiscal year 1970 and 1971 are compared.

The Agency experienced an 8.4 percent decrease from fiscal year 1970 to 1971. There was a 3.4 percent increase in the use of the Central Evaluation Centers, a decrease of 7.0 percent at



Willow Lane School, a 21 percent loss from the Boys' School and a 4.2 loss from John G. Richards. In the 1970 fiscal year the average daily population not including the Evaluation Center was 551 residents, which decreased to 504 in fiscal year 1971. The greatest decrease was experienced at the Boys' School in Florence. The average was 209 children in 1970 fiscal year which fell to 170 in 1971, a percentage decrease of 18 percent.

There is no doubt that there is a major decrease in population at the operating facilities. This is concurrent with nationwide trends. As new sociological and psychological techniques are developed, the use of institutions as a rehabilitation technique is assuming much less importance. It is believed that the population at the operating facilities will continue to decrease. A study recently completed by the Planning and Research Division suggests that this trend may continue until a residual plateau of about 200 children is reached.

**Table XXI**  
**DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION**

Facility	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Percentage Change 1970-71/1971-72
Reception and Evaluation Centers .....	118	147	152	+ 3.4%
Willow Lane School .....	117	114	106	— 7.0%
S. C. School for Boys ....	209	217	170	—21.7%
John G. Richards .....	225	238	228	— 4.2%
TOTALS .....	669	716	656	— 8.4%

**COMMITTING AGENCY**  
**FINAL COMMITMENT**  
**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

An examination of the committing jurisdiction to the permanent or operating facilities is made in Table XXII. Fifty-three percent of those who are permanently committed are sent by the Family Court, while almost 21 percent are sent from the Aftercare and Placement Division. General Sessions Court and Probate Court send approximately 16 percent of those permanently committed to the Agency.



**TABLE XXII**  
**COMMITTING AGENCY**  
**FINAL COMMITMENT**  
**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Jurisdiction	Number	Percent. of Tot.
Family Court .....	419	62.9
Probate Court .....	49	7.4
General Sessions Court .....	60	9.0
County Court .....	1	.1
Placement and Aftercare .....	137	20.6
TOTAL .....	666	100.0

**COURT JURISDICTION**  
**FINAL COMMITMENT**

A study of the ratio between Family Courts and other courts as functions of permanent commitments is made in Table XXIII. As compared with fiscal years 1970 and 1971, the ratio between Family Courts and other courts is changing. Family Courts' figures have decreased by 2.8 percent, while other courts' rates have increased by the same figure.

**Table XXIII**  
**COURT JURISDICTION**  
**FINAL COMMITMENT**

Court	Number 1969-70	%	Number 1970-71	%	Number 1971-72	%	% of Change 1970-71 1971-72
Family Court .....	333	79	416	82	419	79.2	—2.8%
All other Courts .....	89	21	92	18	110	20.8	+2.8%



**AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION  
FINAL COMMITMENT**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Table XXIV details the age and sex distribution of those who are permanently committed. The median age is 15 years, and the mean age is 15.1 years with a standard deviation of 1.4 years. The child who is permanently committed is somewhat older than an individual who has been evaluated at the Diagnostic Center.

**Table XXIV**

**AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION  
FINAL COMMITMENT**

**JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972**

Age	Number of Males	%	Number of Females	%	Total	% of All Commitments
10	4	100	0	0	4	.60
11	9	90	1	10	10	1.50
12	24	83	5	17	29	4.35
13	29	69	13	31	42	6.31
14	66	62	40	28	106	15.92
15	147	78	42	22	189	28.88
16	176	85	32	15	208	31.23
17	75	98	1	2	76	11.41
18	1	50	1	50	2	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(\* less than 0.5%)



### AVERAGE DAILY ENROLLMENT

Table XXV reflects the average daily enrollment of all units, comparing fiscal year 1970 to 1971 and noting changes and differences. The average number of children enrolled daily, including the Evaluation Centers, decreased from 669 in 1970 and 656 in 1971. It reflects a percentage decrease of almost two percent. Between 1970-71 fiscal year to 1971-72, the change in average daily enrollment decreased 8.3 percent.

Table XXV  
AVERAGE DAILY ENROLLMENT

Institution	1969-70 Average Daily Enrollment	% Total Enrollment	1970-71 Average Daily Enrollment	% Total Enrollment	1971-72 Average Daily Enrollment	% Total Enrollment	1970-71 1971-72 % Change Total Enrollment	1970-71 1971-72 % Change Daily Enrollment
Willow Lane School .....	117	17.5	113	15.8	106	16.16	— 2.23	— 6.2
S. C. School for Boys .....	209	31.2	217	30.4	170	25.91	+ 17.33	—21.7
John G. Richards .....	225	33.6	238	33.3	228	34.76	— 4.20	— 4.2
Charleston Diagnostic Center .....	—	—	—	—	152	23.17	—11.09	
William J. Goldsmith Reception & Evaluation Center .....	118	17.6	147	20.6				— 3.4
TOTAL .....	669	99.9	715	100.1	656	100.00		— 8.3